

Terror-Swept Hungary Now Confronts Supreme Clash of Rival Political Factions

Regent Horthy and Friedrich Marshal Forces in Fight for Control

By Eugene S. Bagger

THE curtain rises upon the last act of the Hungarian tragedy—the climax of the wretchedness of the Hungarian Republic. Crushed under the heel of the Terrorist officers who since August, 1919, have murdered and tortured to death thousands of innocent men and women, Hungary is now confronted with the prospect of another civil war—if a domestic war, fought between two sections of an army, can be called a civil war.

The issue between the two rival sections of the White Terror army concerns the fate of the Hungarian

crown. Briefly stated, the situation amounts to a duel for life and death between Admiral Horthy, Regent of the realm, and Stephen Friedrich, former Premier, leader of the Black Hundreds of Hungary, the so-called Society of Awakening Magyars. Around this central issue crystallizes a maze of feuds and intrigues, a scramble of the maddened leaders of pogroms and vendettas for power and loot. The price of it all is paid by the Magyar people, who to-day have sunk to depths of wretched degradation unparalleled in modern history.

Against Horthy's Ambition
Regent Horthy wants the royal

Auction Bridge

By R. F. Foster

Author of "Foster on Auction," "Auction Made Easy," "Foster's Complete Hoyle," etc.

AS WE have seen in preceding articles, the foundation for any original or free bid by the dealer, or by the second hand if the dealer passes, is four tricks, counting the high cards at their attacking value. Hands that are stronger than this we shall come to presently. The first thing to impress on the mind is that four tricks, unless unusually distributed, should be a bid. If the four are in a very short major suit, or in the two major suits, both of which are short, the holder must pass and await developments.

Four tricks is the minimum for a bid; but the minimum contract is seven. In order to carry out such a contract the three extra tricks must be found in the dummy. This is on the assumption, of course, that the hands will produce in play what they are worth in theory. Some hands that count for four will be worth a trick more; some a trick less, but they will work out to the average with astonishing precision.

While it is a simple matter to count up a hand and so to arrive at its value, it is quite another matter to get out of it all the tricks that are possible. The theory of the count does not vary, and the only thing that is likely to vary, not only materially but continually, is the ability of the players to get out of the hands all that there is in them.

If the original bid is based on four values and no more, the average for the dummy, or assisting hand, will be three, as that is his share, one-third, of the nine that remain to be decided, there being thirteen tricks to be won in every deal. Leaving the initial declaration for the present, let us move across the table to the partner's position and take a look at the cards that will form the prospective dummy. If the initial bidder's hand contains only four tricks, we must be able to determine whether or not dummy has the three that will be necessary to fulfill the contract.

It is quite true that a dealer who starts with a bid of only one may have six or eight tricks in his hand, but his partner has no right to assume that he has any more than four. This being the basis of all sound logic in assisting bids, we come, naturally, to the statement that three of the tricks in the dummy have been discounted; have been included in the dealer's bid, and must not be counted on as worth anything in advancing the contract to a higher figure.

Overlooking this consideration, and regarding three of the tricks in dummy as worth nothing, so far as assisting is concerned, leads to more penalty scores at the card table than anything else in the game of auction. Almost every defeated contract has been unjustifiably assisted. It is remarkable that so many persons who have played auction almost ever since it was invented, and who play at it almost every day of their lives, either never stop to think or do not realize that three of the tricks in their hands are worth nothing.

ing if their partner makes the first bid. These three belong to the declarer and have been counted on by him.

In looking for these three tricks, in order to lay them aside, mentally, as it were, high cards in plain suits should be counted as usual, at their attacking values—aces passes, two, kings one, and the combinations as already given. The only difference to remark is that if the adversaries call a suit any high cards in that suit drop at once to defensive value, or one-half.

The high cards in trumps, when the partner bids that suit, also drop to half their value. For the trump holding, the values vary with the number, and the following table should be carefully memorized and practiced with by dealing out hands:

Dummy's Trump Values

Three small trumps, or two, one as good as the queen, are worth nothing.

Four small trumps are worth a trick.

Three trumps, one as good as the queen, are worth a trick.

Four trumps, headed by two honors, are worth two tricks.

No combination of trumps is worth more than two tricks, as trumps.

When short in trumps, one or two small only, deduct a trick in counting up the hand.

The ability to ruff the first round of a suit is as good as an ace; two tricks.

The ability to ruff the second round of a suit is as good as a king; one trick.

The ability to ruff two rounds is as good as an ace and king, only when holding four trumps or more.

In future articles we shall see how these values work out in practice.

The solution of last week's problem, No. 20, in which hearts were trumps and Y-Z wanted six tricks, is as follows:

Z leads the club queen. A plays the six and Y discards a diamond. Z leads a diamond, which Y trumps, and leads the spade queen. If B covers, Z trumps with the ten of hearts, and leads the jack, followed by a small trump, which puts B in. Now B must lead the spades to Y.

Observe that if Z starts with the club queen and then leads another club for Y to trump, B will under-trump. Now Z must lead two rounds of trumps to exhaust A; but he cannot put B into the lead after doing so, because B will discard the jack of diamonds on the last trump lead and A will make two diamonds.

Bridge Problem No. 21

Y J
K 4 5 6
A 10 9 8 7
Q 3 2
Z 7 6 5 4
K J
A 5

There are no trumps, and Z leads. Y and Z want all six tricks. How do they get them? Solution next week.

School for Card Players

Auction Bridge

Question—Please explain the duties of the leader's partner with regard to assisting. Every one in our circle finances on partner's lead, both with trumps and without. What is the rule?

Answer—The adversaries of the dealer never have any opportunity to finance, except against themselves. The one with dummy on her left knows to a certainty whether or not she can win the trick. The one with dummy on her right has no finesse under any circumstances. For example, if her partner leads a small card and she

holds ace-queen, to finesse the queen is to throw it away if the declarer has the king. If the leader has the king, it does not matter which card, ace or queen, is played to the trick.

Question—The bidding starts with one heart, by Z, dealer. A two diamonds, Y two hearts, B three diamonds, Z three hearts; A doubles. Z now shifts to three spades, to which A objects, insisting that Z cannot change her own bid, that being the privilege of the partner only.—Mrs. G. M. W.

Answer—The double reopens the bidding, just as much as going to four diamonds would have done, and Z has

ADMIRAL HORTHY, Regent of Hungary

crown for himself. Friedrich does not want the crown for himself, but he does not want Horthy to get it. He stands, as he stood a year ago, for the restoration of the Hapsburgs, though there is a split in his camp as to the prospective ruler. Friedrich himself champions his old friend and original candidate, the Archduke Joseph; the Society of Awakening Magyars, which is the civilian arm of the White Terror, wants whatever Friedrich wants. But Friedrich's military backer, Colonel Lehar (who, by the way, is a brother of the composer of "The Merry Widow") is a Legitimist—in other words, he stands for Charles IV, to-day an exile at Prangin's Castle, Switzerland. Many of the elder officers of the late unlamented Austro-Hungarian army support the claim of the former King, whose resignation has been declared void by prominent lawyers in accordance with the alleged principle of the Hungarian constitution, "once a King, always a King."

But, for the time being at least, the rivalry between the two pro-Hapsburg factions is insignificant. The real battle is between Regent Horthy, the candidate of the officers'

a perfect right to change. If A could have defeated the heart contract, but not the spades, she should have passed, it being a good rule not to double one suit unless prepared to double anything else.

Question—The dealer bids one no-trump, and the only four-card suit held by the leader was hearts—queen, ten, nine and trey. We have a little bet as to the correct card to lead from such a combination.—H. B. W.

Answer—While these suits, headed by honors not in sequence, are admittedly bad ones to open, one must lead something, and if such a suit is selected, there being no high-card combination from which to lead, the proper opening is the fourth-best; in this case the trey of hearts.

POKER

Question—We have a small bet as to the origin of this game. A being of the opinion that it was invented by a Mr. Schenck, who was at one time minister to some European country.—C. L.

Answer—Schenck simply formulated the first set of rules for the game that were used in England, writing them out for his hostess when he was at a house party in Shropshire. Poker was played in America at least a hundred years ago, and was well known to the Mississippi fifty years before Schenck's rules. On account of their brevity and clearness, Schenck's rules had quite a reputation for a time.

Question—A does not like the meth-

EX-EMPEROR CARL JOSEPH, of Austria-Hungary, and his eldest son, Prince Otto

army and de facto ruler of the country, and Stephen Friedrich, whose power, although he holds no official position, almost equals that of the Regent, backed as he is by the formidable mafia of Awakening Magyars.

The enmity between the two leaders of White Hungary, the chieftains respectively of the Uniformed Terror and the Plain Clothes Terror, came to an issue early in August when Friedrich was formally indicted, before a military tribunal, for the murder of Count Tisza, war premier of Hungary, who had been shot in his home by a gang of soldiers on October 31, 1918, the day of the first Hungarian revolution.

Friedrich Is Blamed

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real instigator of the murder by the family of the assassinated statesman as well as by some of the Karolyist refugees in Vienna, and the charge has circulated more or less openly for nearly two years.

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